

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Prospect of gay cops grows in some big cities; IACP reaffirms stand against hiring homosexuals

—Item: The newly-elected mayor of New York City plans to issue an executive order that would allow avowed homosexuals to work as police officers there.

—Item: A police department spokesman in San Francisco told Law Enforcement News that announced gays will be welcomed to take the force's examination for new recruits next year.

—Item: The head of Chicago's Department of Personnel recently noted that a city alderman plans to propose the addition of a clause to the city's hiring code that would open Chicago Police Department positions to homosexuals.

The gay rights issue has arrived in some segments of American law enforcement, and several major municipal police departments appear ready to permit avowed homosexuals to apply for police work.

Earlier this month in New York City, Mayor Edward I. Koch drew widespread media attention when he announced that he planned to issue an executive order which would ban discrimination against homosexuals by city agencies.

"There will be no discrimination permitted over any area in which the govern-

ment has control on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, race, religion, national origin," he told reporters at a January 2 news conference, noting that his new administration would "provide the broadest protection which we can legally by executive order."

When asked whether the proposed mandate would apply to the hiring of police and firemen, Koch replied, "There will be no exceptions."

Koch's plan to issue the order was one of his first major announcements since taking office on New Year's Day. He noted that the mandate would extend the provisions of the city's overall human rights law to include "sexual orientation," adding that "there will be an executive order on gay rights that will make certain, wherever the city can, that there may not be discrimination based on sexual orientation."

Shortly after Koch made his announcement, the new head of the NYPD, Commissioner Robert J. McGuire, declared that he was prepared to appoint homosexuals to the police as soon as the mayoral order is signed. "This department will uphold the law," he said.

To the surprise of many observers, there was very little community feedback to the

mayor's proposal. Only a handful of letters and phone calls concerning the issue arrived at City Hall, and the majority of them favored Koch's move.

However, the two unions representing the city's uniformed police and firefighters appear to be preparing to mount an attack on the proposed executive order. Leaders of both associations said they have asked their attorneys to examine the legality of the planned mandate.

While the executive board of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association said it would withhold comment until the matter is fully examined, Richard J. Vizzini, president of the Uniformed Firefighters Association, denounced the executive order in a prepared statement, noting, "Firefighters live in close quarters, so close that if homosexuals were admitted to the Fire Department, we would have to seriously consider providing separate bathrooms, shower and living facilities for gays."

Meanwhile, some city council members, buoyed by Koch's stand, are planning to introduce legislation that would prohibit discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing and public accommodations throughout the city. Similar bills have

been defeated five times over the past seven years.

Chicago's City Council may also have to act on the sexual orientation issue in regard to police and other municipal hiring. Dr. Charles A. Pounian, who directs the city's Department of Personnel, stated that his agency currently has no official policy toward gays, but that a council member is planning to introduce a measure which would open the door to homosexual employment in municipal positions.

"One alderman said he is going to present something to the City Council that would add a clause to the city's hiring policy dealing with sexual preference," Pounian said in a brief telephone interview.

In San Francisco, Police Chief Charles R. Gain has long been an advocate of homosexual rights. In an earlier Law Enforcement News interview [LEN — September 7, 1976], he noted that the composition of a police department should reflect the makeup of its community, adding that if a city has a proportion of gays, then an equal proportion of homosexuals should be members of the force.

I have no reason to believe [a homosexual] could not be a good police officer, and I think that is the point, he said. "Under law, a police department must hire a

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Drug enforcement: new developments in 3 areas

Begin testing of new aid to heroin withdrawal

A new drug that holds the promise of being more effective than methadone in helping addicts withdraw from heroin is being tested in a Federally-sponsored maintenance program begun earlier this month in New York City.

The methadone substitute, levo-alpha acetyl-methadol or LAAM, will be administered for at least 40 weeks to 750 methadone maintenance patients and heroin addicts by New York City's Health Department.

According to Health Commissioner Dr. Pascal J. Imperato, the new substance is the first drug capable of blocking effects of heroin addiction for longer than 24 hours. As a result, LAAM is administered every 72 hours — three times less frequently than methadone — to prevent narcotic craving and withdrawal symptoms.

The less frequent dosages may be a boon to maintenance programs, if LAAM proves to be medically viable. The Health Department noted that of the estimated 150,000 heroin users in New York City, 45,000 are in drug-treatment programs, in-

DEA names Chicago as new center for US heroin transit

Chicago has become the central terminal for illegal heroin distribution in the United States due to the growing popularity of Mexican heroin among drug users, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

In a telephone interview, a DEA spokesman explained that when the supply of Turkish heroin "dried up" in 1972, the vacuum was filled by increased shipments of the drug from Mexico, which are routed through Chicago.

The spokesman noted that the midwestern city became the main distribution center of heroin over the past one or two years, displacing New York City, which had been the starting point in the distribution of Turkish heroin.

"Many of the leading Mexican families who distribute heroin have relatives in Chicago," the spokesman said. "So, it's kind of a direct pipeline."

A UPI report quoted officials as saying that most of the trafficking is controlled by the Herrera family of Durango, Mexico. The DEA press official told Law Enforce-

W. Berlin officials plan \$4M war on rising drug deaths

A growing epidemic of drug-related deaths in West Berlin, West Germany has prompted the municipal government there to initiate a \$4 million anti-heroin program, according to a New York Times report.

City statistics revealed that the number of deaths caused by narcotics use rose to 84 in 1977, up from 56 the previous year and alarmingly higher than the 9 deaths reported in 1971.

Experts pointed out that West Berlin's drug death rate was considerably higher than that of other large West Germany cities, noting that in Munich only 16 drug-related deaths were registered last year.

Wolfgang Hechmann, a 31-year-old psychologist who was chosen to head the anti-heroin campaign, noted that he plans to set up a chain of facilities, from street workers to clinics, to combat the drug problem. "This is going to be hard work with no easy success in sight," he said.

Attributing the heroin epidemic to the "Turkish connection," Gerhard Ulber, commander of the city's antinarcotics

Nine leading figures in American law enforcement, including Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy and Birmingham Chief James C. Parsons, will compete for the position of chief of the Los Angeles Police Department along with 23 senior officers from within the LAPD, according to the Washington Crime News Service.

Written examinations for the \$77,000-a-year post were given January 14 to reduce the number of applicants to three finalists, from whom the city's Police Commission will make a final selection. Oral interviews of the three will be conducted in February, a recruitment representative for the LAPD said.

In addition to Parsons and Murphy, other candidates applying from outside the force are Police Chief Arlyn J. Brown of Fort Worth, Texas; Donald F. Cawley who like Murphy is a former police commissioner of New York City; Dr. Lee Brown, director of justice services, Multnomah County, Oregon; Vernon Hoy, director of Arizona's Department of Public Safety; Sheriff William Lucas of Wayne County, Michigan;

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Audio Cassette Tape Recordings of the Arson Seminar, held in New York City, January 31-February 4, 1977.

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New York City Fire Department

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New York City Fire Department

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

4 new choices listed for FBI helm; 3 express interest

The main prosecutor in the Watergate cover-up conspiracy trials and two Federal judges are the Carter Administration's latest candidates to succeed Clarence M. Kelley as head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to the Los Angeles Times.

In addition to the three men mentioned by the Times, a fourth candidate is also being considered for the post.

A Justice Department official said that three of the four candidates have told Attorney General Griffin B. Bell that they are interested in the job. However, the official would not specify which of the candidates took himself out of the running, noting that the selection of a nominee is an internal departmental matter.

The three men identified by the Times are former Watergate prosecutor James F. Neal of Nashville, Tennessee, Judge William H. Webster of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Missouri, and U.S. District Court Judge Frank J. McGarr of Chicago.

Gain, SFPD sued for alleged bias in minority hiring

The San Francisco Police Department has been slapped with a Justice Department civil suit, charging that the force's hiring practices discriminate against women and certain minorities and requesting that the department pay back portions of its LEAA and revenue sharing funds.

According to the Washington Crime News Service, the suit contends that the police force pursues policies and practices that discriminate against women, blacks, Latinos and Asians in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the LEAA financing act of 1968 and the revenue sharing act of 1972.

The legal papers, filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, noted that the city receives about \$20 million annually in revenue sharing monies and approximately \$1 million a year in LEAA grants, part of which go to the police department.



Naming the city, the county and 10 officials including Chief Charles R. Gain as defendants, the suit specifically challenges the legality of the police department's recruitment, hiring, assignment and promotion policies in regard to the cited groups.

It further charged that the defendants have employed selection standards and tests in hiring and promotion that have had a disproportionately adverse effect on women and the three minority groups, while the tests and standards have not been shown to be needed or predictive of job performance.

In addition to calling for the repayment of Federal funds, the legal action requested the imposition of court injunctions to halt the alleged discrimination and asked the court to order that affirmative corrective steps be taken.

Arbitration ends New Haven police dispute with 15% raise

Police officers in New Haven, Connecticut won a 15 percent salary raise in a new three-year contract last month when a state arbitration panel settled a two-year contract dispute between the city and the police union.

The three-member state panel became involved in the talks last September after 18 months of local negotiations failed to produce a settlement. The city had proposed a seven percent pay boost over a three-year period with no raise during the first year, and offer similar to the one that was recently accepted by other municipal service unions.

Under the binding arbitration ruling, the salary of police officers who has completed their probationary periods will rise to \$14,883 annually in the third year of the contract.

The police had been working under an extension of their previous contract, which ran out on July 1, 1976.

Jacketed bullets seen easing lead poison risk at ranges

Hazardous airborne lead levels in indoor firing ranges can be significantly reduced through the use of commercially available jacketed bullets, according to a recently released National Bureau of Standards (NBS) report.

The study, conducted for NBS's Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory by a U.S. Army ballistics researcher, was initiated in response to reports that firing ranges contain an average of two to seven milligrams of lead per cubic meter of air, while the maximum safe level of airborne lead, as set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, is 0.2 milligrams.

After repeatedly test firing a .38 caliber police special and analyzing the resulting

particles, the researcher, A. A. Juhasz, found the primer and the projectile to be the main causes of contamination. Under ordinary indoor range conditions, conventional ammunition produced an average of 5,640 micrograms of lead particles per round at the shooter's position.

In contrast, when experimental ammunition with soft-point jacketed bullets and lead-free primer was used, the amount of lead in the air dropped to 13 micrograms per round, representing a 430-fold decrease in lead emissions.

"The use of ammunition loaded with semi-jacketed lead bullets, which are commercially available in high quality, should reduce airborne lead produced at the position of the shooter by a factor of at least 10 and possibly as much as 15," the report stated.

The report, entitled "The reduction of Airborne Lead in Indoor Firing Ranges by Using Modified Ammunition," is available for \$1.20 per copy from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

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Portsmouth, Va. program moves to enhance patrol officer role

A Portsmouth, Virginia program which is designed to broaden the role of the city's patrol officers has received a positive preliminary assessment from both LEAA officials and local senior police commanders, according to a *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot* article.

The Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP), which was initiated last August under a \$200,000-plus LEAA grant, is gradually giving the city's 109-member uniformed force more responsibility, relieving them of some routine duties and assigning them to tasks traditionally limited to specialists.

"We see every indication that the City of Portsmouth is about to witness an exciting transformation of its police department," said Acting LEAA Administrator James M.H. Glegg, adding that the force will move from "a struggling, traditional organization [to] a flexible, responsive police mechanism."

A police specialist, with the Federal agency, Robert O. Heck, went even further in his praise of the program, noting that the Portsmouth force "has a spectacular opportunity of becoming one of the premier departments in the United States."

Heck explained that the national integrated apprehension program is designed to heighten police department awareness of where crimes are likely to occur. The resulting increased surveillance of the high crime areas would hopefully shorten response time to calls and possibly deter crimi-

nals from acting at all, he added.

Police Chief E.R. Boone observed that crime analysis and changes in uniformed patrol complement each other. "The result of ICAP will be more officers on the street in areas where, according to crime analysis, they're most needed," he said.

Because the uniformed officer is the primary figure in obtaining basic crime analysis data under the program, ICAP is stressing the improvement of uniformed personnel.

"They're the backbone of the department, and we've ignored them for too long," Boone said. "Rather than having a specialist force, we believe each officer can be a traffic man, and each officer can respond as effectively as another to make a burglary report."

Heck indicated that the program would help the uniformed division retain quality personnel. "As it is, the good police officer is doing everything he can to get out of patrol as soon as possible. He thinks the glamour is elsewhere. I think differently."

Echoing Heck's remarks, Captain A.A. Theteault, commander of Portsmouth's uniformed force, said that the patrolman is often the "forgotten orphan," and that ICAP would enlarge his role. "I want to make uniformed patrol so attractive that detectives will want to transfer down here," he contended.

As a result of the program, the uniformed patrol is completing follow-up in-

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LEAA's \$15M anticrime effort funds first six projects

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration recently kicked off a new \$15 million community-based crime prevention program, awarding six grants to citizen groups in five states to initiate local anticrime projects.

Federal funds totalling \$861,837 were granted late last month to community groups in Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, New York and Washington, and other applications submitted under an August 31 deadline are currently being reviewed, according to Cornelius M. Cooper, who heads LEAA's Office of Community Anticrime Programs.

An LEAA announcement stated that under guidelines issued last June, grants of \$25,000 to \$250,000 are available to qualified nonprofit community and neighborhood organizations. Noting that his office has received an unprecedented number of inquiries and applications, Cooper expressed optimism in the community funding effort. "It is encouraging that so many people want to get involved in anticrime work," he said. "LEAA is supporting grassroots, neighborhood efforts that are bound to benefit citizens — especially those in inner city high-crime areas."

Detailing the distribution of the program's first series of grants, LEAA reported that \$127,540 was awarded to Wilmington (Delaware) United Neighborhoods to de-

velop a consortium of block clubs and neighborhood groups, to be called the Citizens' Alert Network. One anticrime technique which will be employed under the project will be a hot line telephone system for reporting potential crime problems.

In Runnells, Iowa, the Southeast Polk Crime Prevention Council, Inc., received \$83,673 to assist the antitheft work of community groups, schools, clubs, churches, and citizens. Specific efforts will focus on marking valuables with identification numbers and the implementation of a neighborhood watch program designed to foster cooperation among neighbors in reporting suspicious activity.

A \$220,575 grant is being provided for the Woodlawn Organization in Chicago to create four community crime prevention centers in the Greater Woodlawn area, each to be directed by neighborhood leaders. Activities financed by the grant will include hearings on security problems and the development of a youth action committee.

LEAA also noted that \$127,606 was granted to the Gustave Hartman YM-YWHA in the Far Rockaway section of New York City. The program there will include escort services for senior citizens, citizen patrols, assistance for crime victims, and a "buddy" security system for apart-

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Supreme Court declines to ease press curbs in criminal trials

In three separate actions, the Supreme Court recently declined to examine the constitutionality of lower court orders which limit media coverage of criminal trials, according to the *New York Times*.

By refusing to consider the legality of so-called gag orders in an Ohio and a South Carolina case, and by avoiding a ruling in a similar case from Pennsylvania, the Court left standing judges' directives that bar attorneys, parties to the cases, witnesses or jurors from making any statement outside the courtroom.

Since the justices did not review the orders, no decision was handed down which would explain their reasoning and consequently no new law or precedent was set that would act as a legal standard for the nation's news organizations.

However, the Court's actions clearly indicated that there were no First Amendment violations involved in the gag order cases which would warrant review. One observer noted that the way in which the justices handled the situation gives unofficial encouragement to judges in other jurisdictions to issue similar edicts without fear of being overruled by higher courts.

In an interview with the *Times*, Jack C. Landau, head of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, contended that the Court's refusal to consider the gag order issue "leaves the press, the bar and the bench in a chaotic situation where nobody really knows with any certainty what the law is."

The South Carolina case, *Sigma Delta Chi v. Martin*, involved charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States that were brought against a state senator and two other defendants. While considering the case, a Federal judge issued an order

prohibiting any interviews by witnesses during the trial and barring out-of-court statements by any participant "which might divulge prejudicial matter not of public record in the case."

Arguing the necessity of the gag order before the Supreme Court, Justice Department attorneys contended that the press is "only vicariously interested in the consequences of such orders because they are affected only indirectly."

Only two justices, Byron R. White and Lewis F. Powell, disagreed with the majority and voted to hear arguments and issue full opinion in *Sigma Delta Chi v. Martin*.

In the Ohio case, *Leach v. Sawicki*, the Supreme Court refused to consider the constitutionality of a judge's directives which prohibited any out-of-court discussion of the case by attorneys, their office associates and staff, witnesses and prospective, aerial and excused jurors until after a verdict had been returned.

The case involved a man who had held 13 people hostage in a Cleveland office for nine hours. In appealing to the Supreme Court in regard to the gag order, the defendant charged that his constitutional right to free speech had been violated by the judge's directive. The Ohio Supreme Court disagreed with the argument, and subsequently ruled against him.

In the Pennsylvania case, *Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. v. Jerome*, which the justices sent back to lower courts on technical grounds, state procedural guidelines permitted a judge to close a pretrial hearing in the second murder prosecution of W.A. Boyle, former president of the United Mine Workers, and to impound all records related to the case.

The imposition of capital punishment in a murder case is often determined by the victim's race, according to an ongoing study which found that killers of whites are far more likely to be sentenced to death than those who murder blacks.

William Bowers, who directed the study for Northeastern University's Center for Applied Social Research, told a UPI reporter that although the final figures have yet to be compiled and cross-checked, several patterns have emerged. "We found out, for example, that people who kill blacks seldom get to the death row," he said.

Meanwhile, a separate survey conducted by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. revealed that there are currently more whites than blacks on death row in the United States.

The defense fund survey said that while more blacks than whites had drawn the death penalty throughout American history, 183, or approximately 45 percent of those awaiting execution as of December 15 were black and 202, or nearly 50 percent, were white.

According to the survey, 14 of the remaining death row inmates were Spanish-surnamed, two were native Americans and six others were of unknown heritage.

The NAACP unit provides free legal assistance to indigent prisoners appealing death sentences, noted that the number of blacks among those facing execution is still far out of proportion to the 10 percent of the population that is black.

John Carroll, an attorney for the Southern Poverty Law Center which is sponsoring the Northeastern University study, told UPI that the percentage of black death row inmates was less "disproportionate" than previously for a variety of reasons, including the elimination of death sentences for rape. He explained that capital punishment

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Rise in drug deaths prompts W. German anti-heroin campaign

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squad, observed that drug traffic is channeled to West Berlin from the opium-growing sections of Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

"Day after day, rows of trucks arrive here from Turkey," he said. "Large amounts of heroin are often hidden between vegetable cans or other legitimate goods."

Additional quantities of the drug are smuggled in aboard charter flights scheduled almost daily for the 75,000 Turkish workers and their families who reside in the city, according to Ulber, who added that his squad monitors the passengers, "but it is impossible to check on everyone."

Because "Turkish connection" heroin is arriving in West Berlin in pure form, Ulber speculates that the illegal laboratories which convert poppies into the drug are operating in the opium-growing countries. Heroin labs in Western Europe have long been eliminated, he said.

Noting that the heroin dealers and middlemen are almost exclusively Turks, the drug enforcement officer complained that his squad has had difficulty infiltrating the Turkish community. Although three dealers are currently serving sentences ranging from three to nine years, Ulber reported that most of the drug offenders arrested in raids are addicts who are in business only to support their own habit.

While the police have so far registered 1,600 addicts, it is estimated that there are from 3,000 to 10,000 heroin users in West Berlin, and Ulber concedes that there are at least 3,000, not counting visitors to the city.

Commenting on the problem in a recent study, Professor Friedrich Bschor of the Free University said that "the high risk of drug-related mortality in Berlin equals that given for American cities."

In an interview with a *Times* correspondent, the educator noted that the city's drug-related death rate in 1977 "was almost parallel," showing an incidence of 4.2 deaths per 10,000 residents and 20 per 1,000 addicts.

According to Bschor, the Germans are often inflexible in dealing with the drug problem compared to the Americans whose "Methods of trial and error prevail, and unsuccessful programs are dropped in favor of new approaches." He added that the West German medical association recently supported the old technique of withdrawal treatment in psychiatric wards for drug addicts.

Bschor said that the Germans do not plan to introduce American-type methadone maintenance programs or to make heroin officially available to registered addicts, as is done in England. "We are not persuaded that the rate goes down appreciably with such methods," he told the *Times*.

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Bringing justice closer to the people in the big cities

By March of this year, the Department of Justice will open neighborhood justice centers in Atlanta, Kansas City and Los Angeles.

According to John Beal, an attorney with the Department's Office for Improvements in the Administration of Justice, the center's purpose is twofold: to absorb part of the local court system's overload and to provide a more effective forum for resolving certain cases with only a quasi-legal status, such as a minor consumer dispute in a state where small claims court is ineffective or inaccessible, or an assault arising out of a family or neighborhood dispute where guilt is evenly distributed between the two sides.

The neighborhood justice centers will handle cases involving four types of disputes: family; neighborhood, involving private parties; landlord-tenant, and consumer, when the store is in the neighborhood. Each center is currently writing its own criteria, which will differ according to local needs. For example, cases will be referred not only by the police, but by public and private social agencies, and these vary from city to city.

Each center will have a directing board, Beal noted, and a full-time staff of four or five people, including a director. In two of the centers the director is a lawyer with additional training in family counseling or urban studies, while the third director has a background in mediation and arbitration. The rest of the full-time staff is made up of paralegal aides and social workers.

This combination of lawyers and social workers is essential to the effective operation of the justice centers, Beal explained. The legal expertise is needed to obtain the cooperation of landlords and other business people and, more importantly, to maintain the centers as respectable alternatives to the court system. On the other hand, an understanding of social and individual problems is necessary if the justice centers are to achieve roots in the local community.

This need for the centers to establish themselves in the community can be seen more clearly when the actual mediation/arbitration mechanism is understood. Each incoming case is viewed by a panel of 20 to 25 selected members of the neighborhood — business people, housewives, retirees — who have undergone thorough training sessions. Panel members will be available on an on-call basis, with some working during the day on business or consumer disputes, while others put in time at night to try to resolve conflicts among working people.

The first step in the dispute resolution process is mediation. If this fails to solve the problem, and if both parties agree to it, binding arbitration is sought. The final step in arbitration would be the signing of a contract by all parties to the dispute, and in most states such a contract is enforceable in civil court. Should arbitration fail, or should the parties to a dispute refuse to submit arbitration, the neighborhood justice centers can refer the cases back to public or private agencies.

The current neighborhood justice center was conceived during a 1976 American Bar Association conference in Minneapolis. The conference marked to 50th anniversary of an address by Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School, on "Popular Causes of Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice," and dealt with the same subject. At the conclusion of the conference a committee chaired by then Atlanta attorney Griffin Bell, was appointed to report on the meeting and to make recommendations, and the neighborhood justice centers were suggested as a partial solution to the court problem.

Research for the neighborhood justice centers were suggested as a partial solution to the court problem. Department of Justice, and it was there that the general designs were drafted. Responsibility for funding and for operational supervision remained with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Each of the three city programs has received a grant of approximately \$200,000 for a period of 18 to 24 months. In addition, LEAA has allocated \$350,000, evaluating the program.

The purpose of this current program, according to Beal, is to develop a prototype for other community-based centers where potentially dangerous disputes among law abiding citizens can be heard and resolved. This prototype assumes greater significance in light of legislation introduced on November 4, 1977 by Senator Edward Kennedy. "The Dispute Resolution Act," which Beal believes will pass, would create a permanent federal presence in this area by establishing a national Dispute Resolution Resource Center within the Department of Justice and by appropriating \$15 million annually for neighborhood programs.

The justice centers which will open soon in Atlanta, Kansas City and Los Angeles are not novel. Similar programs have been conducted, some with great local success, in other cities. In fact, I wrote in this column last June about the Harlem, N.Y.-based Dispute Center, which began with a \$1,500 grant from the Florence V. Burden Foundation and later received funding from LEAA. But this latest massive project, together with the promise of permanent funding under Kennedy's proposed legislation, may make these mediation centers full-fledged and respected members of the urban justice system.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

\$15M local anticrime push underway

Continued from Page 3
ment dwellers.

The formation of anticrime block clubs will be the trust of a \$51,443 grant awarded to Corn Hill People United, Inc. of Utica, New York. Among the activities planned are a neighborhood watch project

and a campaign to encourage the marking of valuables.

Neighborhood House, Inc. of Seattle, has received a \$250,000 LEAA grant to fund public education projects, a crime victim service and a center providing services to teenagers.

9 'outsiders,' 23 LA cops to compete for chief's post

Continued from Page 1

Dale Speck, director of the California State Department of Justice's division of law enforcement, and Police Chief George P. Tielsch of Santa Monica, California.

Assistant Los Angeles Police Chief Robert Rock is expected to be named by the Police Commission as interim chief to serve until a permanent replacement is found for Edward Davis, who officially retired yesterday.

Following the lead of many of his high-ranking colleagues, Rock, 55, did not apply for the permanent position. The job involves commanding a force of 7,000 sworn and 3,000 civilian personnel, and is said to be the highest paying chief's post.

In an interview with the Washington Crime News Service, candidate Parsons indicated his willingness to accept the posi-

tion if chosen.

"I consider it an honor just being mentioned," he said. "It is a highly respected police agency. Corruption is unheard of in the department, which I'm told, has a tremendous body of talent."

Parsons declared that, if he is selected as the new Los Angeles chief, improving relations between the city's residents and the police would be his primary goal.

"I think this would be one of the first problems to be addressed by the new chief, to improve relations between citizens and the department," he noted. "This, I think, could be done by training a select group of personnel to attack the problem."

A 23-year police veteran, Parsons worked his way up through the ranks of the Birmingham force to become its chief in 1972.

DEA says Chicago is center for illegal heroin traffic

Continued from Page 1

ment News that the Herreras are "always under investigation" when they enter the United States. "We've been responsible for a number of indictments of members of that family," he noted.

According to UPI, two men named Herrera have been arrested in the past two months in connection with the largest heroin seizures in Chicago history.

Vernon Meyer, the regional director of DEA's Chicago office, told a UPI reporter that as much as 11 tons of brown heroin arrives in the city from Mexico each year.

with a street resale of \$2 billion.

Meanwhile, the Chicago Tribune said police and Federal investigators discovered that drug profits were so enormous that arrested drug dealers regularly posted five-figure bonds and then jumped bail to return to Mexico. An estimated 2,800 dealers have become fugitives from U.S. courts.

While tons of "Mexican Mud" are smuggled to Chicago, hundreds of thousands of dollars in profit from the sale of the heroin is being sent south in the form of money orders to Mexican bank accounts, according to the Tribune.

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Responding to the challenges confronting law enforcement

There are four major challenges facing law enforcement today:

- Maintaining law and order with democratic constraints and civility.
- Instilling confidence and respect of the entire community served.
- Developing an organization that can grow and change with contemporary society.
- Representing and being open to the community in all matters.

Within these four challenges, of course, lie a host of problems for the administrator who attempts to respond to them. However, we must remember that problems lead, in many instances, to opportunities to improve on what was before.

The problem of maintaining law and order with democratic constraints and civility.

This is the special and unique need of a free society. Any government can assure order, but doing it legally, and within a foundation of respect for human rights is a most difficult and demanding task. There is constant pressure for the police to "do something" whenever a problem arises or a spectacular or fear-producing crime occurs. The police must be above reacting improperly to satisfy the need for order or even safety, even though this resistance to doing the wrong or improper thing may cause pressure and problems.

The other part of this problem has to do with maintaining order with civility. The community expectation of police courtesy and civility is often sorely tried when some persons are argumentative, obnoxious, unreasonable and discourteous to police officers who are "only trying to do their job." However, courtesy and the lack of civility by police cannot be tolerated under any circumstances. While this may cause problems with some employees who feel that courtesy deserves a like response, nonetheless, police officers must always be above discourtesies directed at them.

The problem of instilling confidence and respect of the entire community served.

The key words here are "the entire community." We live in a "mosaic of moral worlds," with communities that are not in any way homogeneous and do not have a common set of values or even expectations. As a result, the problem for police arises in trying to respond to the minority as well as the majority opinion. To instill confidence and respect means acting with fairness, courtesy, civility and competence. These call for continual high quality training, personal and organizational development, correcting improper behavior and representing the minority opinion when it's the right one, although not everyone accepts the idea that the police should respect other people's values and opinions.

The problem of developing an organization that can grow and change with contemporary society.

Growth and change mean anxiety and unrest. Police must keep in step with their communities, but at all times respect minority rights or life styles. Such things as lack of perspective, unwillingness to change because of a desire to maintain the status quo, a commitment to traditionalism (doing things a certain way because "we've always done things this way"), the inherent slowness of the bureaucratic structure and a general police resistance to change are enough to give any police administrator a handful of problems whenever he or she contemplates doing something a little differently than before. Further, organizational change does not take three to five years to accomplish, as some have suggested; I'm afraid it takes five to ten years or more! It is a constant task of telling, selling and persuading within and without organization.

The problem of representing and being open to the community in all matters.

This is a difficult task for an organization and an occupation that is well known for its secret, closed and insulated nature. Openness has a debilitating effect within a closed organization when it is first contemplated. This has been the case particularly when open relations with the news media have been considered; cries of "why do we have to tell them?" ring throughout the stationhouse. Openness means admitting our mistakes. Openness means the public will see us for what we are, good or bad. It means also that the police will become part of the mainstream of community life and organizational insulation will be replaced by glass windows.

Let me now share with you somethings that can be done, that have been done, and that must be done to respond to these four major challenges.

Primarily, everything I have to say after this is based upon the development and existence of an organizational policy that is produced through departmental and community input, reinforced through training, both pre-service and in-service, and told, sold, and persuaded throughout the organization by its employees at all levels. Organizational acceptance of new policy, we must constantly remind ourselves, is the most difficult and, yet, most important step within the policymaking process.

The following seven organizational traits, then, must be supported and nurtured if we are going to be able to respond to our major challenges.

1. Advocate and maintain adherence to the Constitution and Bill of Rights. Developing this adherence in the form of day-to-day working guidelines, permitting no deviance from the law without organizational sanctions, regardless of the press to "do something" in response to a problem or a spectacular, fear-producing crime.

2. Recognize the important police function of conflict management, from family fights and demonstrations to hostage negotiations. This includes protecting the rights of unpopular groups and causes. Neutrality has not been one of the past traits of the American police; it must be a guiding principle today.

3. Instill fairness as an operating value in dealing with and making decisions concerning people, and this includes citizens as well as employees of the police department. The value of fairness is an essential factor in decision-making. A police agency cannot treat employees unfairly and then expect them to go out and deal fairly with the community.

4. Develop civility as the hallmark of a good police department. As mentioned before, fairness and neutrality are important police principles. They can be incorporated into the principle of civility, but civility is actually more than those two traits. Civility embodies respect, courtesy, empathy, good humor, fairness and neutrality. It should become our most outstanding quality, and should be granted to all persons: the down-and-out, minorities, youth, the elderly, persons of unpopular beliefs and convictions — in short, everyone who contacts or is contacted by the police, regardless of the circumstances, the emotions or the situation.

5. Cooperate with other police agencies and other member agencies of the criminal justice system. In some instances, it will involve consolidation of some services and some agencies in the interest of delivering a better service. We should be looking at metropolitan or county-wide cooperative or consolidated services in the areas of purchasing, recruitment, selection, training, major crime investigation, evidence and laboratory services, and planning and research efforts.

6. Interact with the community by soliciting citizen input and participation within the police agency, such as in areas of policy development, community relations and the formulation of advisory committees. Patrol officers should attend neighborhood and community meetings to listen to problems and provide information. They should also occasionally leave their patrol cars and walk a portion of their shift on foot and talk with citizens. Police should "open up the stationhouse" to citizens and do such things as offer "ride-alongs" to interested citizens. In short, police should be a part of and interact with the communities they serve.

7. Support and maintain a democratic style of policing. This style can be fostered by continual policy development and processing that addresses current problems of the day (such issues as regulating drugs and alcohol, the role of police in enforcing public morality, use of force, and police courtesy); preparing supervisors and managers for their function in the future; assuring developmental training for police officers; achieving a climate of positive labor relations and negotiations; instituting an atmosphere of informality within the agency by permitting contemporary hair styles and dress, doing away with the paramilitary rank structure, saluting and other military trappings; establishing clearly defined, realistic organizational objectives, goals and priorities that are discussed within the agency and with the community; and hiring affirmatively so that police personnel reflect the community in terms of minorities and women. Additionally, women should be assigned to patrol duties and other responsibilities within the department that have in the past been exclusively reserved for male officers.

The police function needs to be put in proper perspective. We must adequately define our role in today's society and maintain the ability to modify that role in order to keep in step with the society we serve. We must also develop proper organizational structures and personnel systems so that the career of a police officer can be a rewarding and satisfying experience. Unless the occupation of police officer is rewarding and satisfying, we will not be able to attract to the service those people that can best do the job, and we will not be able to retain those who can contribute to the service.

The proper response to the challenges that are before us is not without some risk. Police leadership is needed, but this new leadership must be a different cut of the fabric. What is needed today is not a repetition of the past, but a revolution for tomorrow. The concern, courage, commitment and conviction of the new leaders will make them different from the rest and the past.

The late John F. Kennedy observed in 1960: "It is time for a new generation of leadership, to cope with new problems and new opportunities. For there is a new world to be won."

We, in the police service, have new and unique problems today that give us new and unique opportunities. And, most certainly, there is a new world to be won.

(David C. Couper is Chief of Police of Madison, Wisconsin. This article, another in a continuing series of commentaries by members of the Police Executive Research Forum, is adapted from an address he gave before the Criminal Justice Department of the University of Wisconsin-Platteville early last year.)

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Heroin withdrawal aid undergoes testing in NYC

Continued from Page 1

cluding 32,000 in 109 methadone maintenance clinics and most of the others in drug-free therapy.

Noting that national LAAM tests began in September 1976, Dr. Imperato told the *New York Times* that the studies had involved 2,300 patients, and that "the drug appears safe and effective, leaving patients emotionally alert and able to lead normal, constructive lives."

Citing one advantage of the new substance, Dr. Imperato observed that it will reduce the number of trips addicts must make to the maintenance clinics. "It is more acceptable than methadone to many patients who are working or attending school," he said.

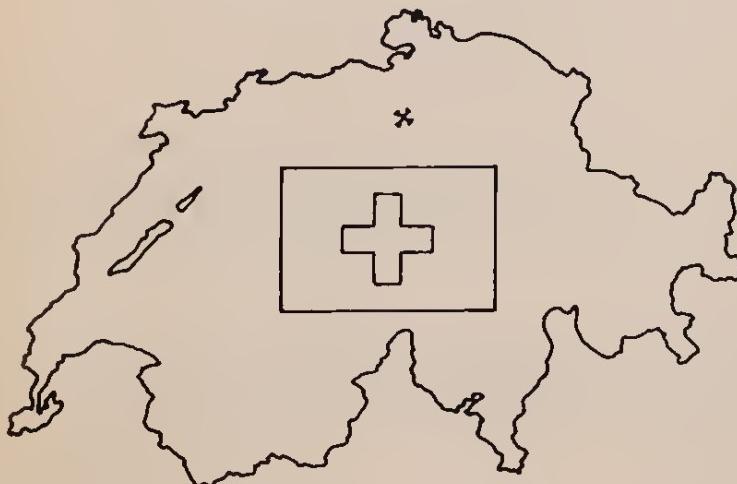
Deputy Commissioner Dr. Bernard Bihari, who heads the Health Department's office of substance abuse services, implied that LAAM could be more easily controlled than methadone, stating that the new drug would not be taken out of the clinic, and would be dispensed there only in liquid form.

Methadone must be administered daily and extra dosages were often given to patients to take home, which sometimes resulted in the resale of the drug out on the street, according to Dr. Bihari.

Although LAAM and methadone are similar in their chemical composition, the deputy health commissioner said studies indicate that some patients return to methadone after trying the new substitute. However, he added that other addicts who cannot tolerate methadone often have no problem with LAAM.

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Jay Robert Nash ON CRIME

A crime quiz for the new year

With 1978 promising to provide us with a bumper crop of criminals, it seems appropriate to look back at some of history's more infamous malefactors with a crime quiz.

* * *

1. Who was the first female to be executed in the electric chair? (This woman died at Sing Sing Prison at 11:05 A.M. on March 20, 1899.)

2. A more recent and decidedly different type of female criminal was Sara Jane Moore. What was her crime?

3. Two females apparently perfected the dubious art of bank robbing until they were apprehended in 1975. Name these successors to John Dillinger and "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

4. Name the physician who shot and killed Louisiana Gov. Huey (Kingfish) Long in 1935. (This assassin was, in turn, riddled by Long's bodyguards.)

5. Name the would-be assassin who shot President Theodore Roosevelt while the old Rough Rider was giving a speech in Milwaukee, Wisc. (The president finished the speech with a bullet in his chest, not an atypical act for Roosevelt.)

6. Almost everyone knows that the doted actor John Wilkes Booth murdered President Abraham Lincoln, but who can recall the names of the assassins who slew Presidents William McKinley and James A.

Garfield, and the strange fellow who attempted to kill President Andrew Jackson? Also, who attempted to slay presidential candidate George Wallace in 1972?

7. There are several bits of celebrated real estate in America that are forever linked to infamous murders. Can you identify the suspects who made the following spots historically memorable Fall River, Mass.; Texarkana, Ark., and Ocracoke Island, N.C.?

* * *

ANSWERS:

1. The first woman to sit in the electric chair was Mrs. Martha Place of Brooklyn, N.Y. She was sentenced to die after being convicted of throwing acid in the face of her 17-year-old stepdaughter before smothering the girl to death.

2. Moore tried to assassinate President Gerald Ford in San Francisco, Calif., in September 1975.

3. The lady bank robbers were Susan Edith Saxe and Katherine Ann Power.

4. Long's assassin was Dr. Carl Weiss.

5. Roosevelt was attacked by a crackpot named John Schrank, who died in an insane asylum in 1943.

6. Leon Czolgosz slew McKinley and Charles Julius Guiteau killed Garfield. Richard Lawrence attempted to assassinate Jackson, and Edward Bremer tried to kill

Wallace.

7. Fall River, Mass., was the hometown of Lizzie Borden, who was acquitted of killing her parents. Texarkana, Ark., was terrorized by a mad murderer who slew five persons in 1946 and who is known to this day as "The Phantom Killer." The small island of Ocracoke off the North Carolina coast is the burial site of the worst pirate to loot his way through American waters, Edward (Blackbeard) Teach.

* * *

Those who have gotten three or more correct answers in this quiz can consider themselves legitimate crime buffs. Readers pinpointing 50 percent or more should hang out private detective shingles.

(Released by Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1978.)

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Expansion of patrolmen's role wins praise in Va. city

Continued from Page 3

vestigations that were traditionally carried out by detectives and other specialists. Program funds have also been used to assemble for patrolmen 30 evidence-gathering kits which include cameras and latent fingerprint equipment.

"Few police departments have even considered using a patrolman to follow through an investigation," said Charles Reynolds, police specialist for Virginia's Department of Justice. "By doing so, ICAP challenges very traditional police methods."

One advantage of involving the patrol officers in investigation is that the uniformed cop usually arrives on a crime scene while evidence is still fresh. Through his new evidence-gathering skills, the patrolman can assist in both criminal apprehension and prosecution.

In regard to crime prevention, the program's added training in investigation is designed to improve the quality of information patrol officers pass on for crime analysis. The more accurate data can in turn be used on the street to deter criminal acts.

A basic premise of ICAP is that the uniformed patrolman must have more "free time" so that he can handle his additional responsibilities. The Portsmouth department has instituted a number of measures to optimize the use of its patrol force, including the installation of a public crime report telephone system, the employment of police interns, the integration of the canine and traffic divisions into general patrol, and the planned division of the city into more police zones, whose boundaries will be determined by crime intensity rather than population.

Despite the efficiency moves, however, Thoreault is apprehensive about whether the enlarged patrol force will be strong enough to carry out "all those things that ICAP is about." He added that the "ideal situation" would have officers assigned to permanent zones where they could have time to meet residents.

"There's nothing more sterile than a police officer riding through a street with his windows up and looking straight ahead," he stated. "Hopefully, an officer will be able to take the offensive in his zone. That's his responsibility; they're his shopkeepers, his people. When the police officer gets into that position, he can't help but feel satisfaction in his work."

A related aspect of ICAP concerns its connection with the Career Criminal Program of the state's attorney office. According to those involved in the project, the two agencies are involved in a close cooperative effort to get the career offender off the street.

"If the police department commits itself to making sure that its offense reports and record system are good enough to make crime analysis work, then it's also committing itself to making sure its patrol officers are doing good preliminary investigations, and improve case clearances by assisting the prosecutorial side."

Although ICAP has proven to be difficult to administer at times due to its comprehensiveness and complexity, those involved in the program are optimistic that it will hasten the improvement of the Portsmouth Police Department.

Heck declared that he feels "it's the right program at the right time in the right place."

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Trial Court Administrator. The South Dakota Unified Judicial System is accepting applications for the position of Trial Court Administrator II for the Seventh Judicial Circuit in Rapid City. The post involves directing the administrative activities of five judges, two magistrates and other judicial staff in the four-county circuit.

Graduation from an accredited four-year college or university with major course work in public administration, business administration or a related field is required. Other qualifications include experience in an administrative or supervisory capacity, or any equivalent combination of education and experience which provides extensive knowledge of court procedures and the principles and practices of public administration.

Successful candidate will be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the activities of subordinates engaged in processing all circuit and magistrate court cases. The work will be performed under the general supervision of the Presiding Circuit Judge. Salary will range between \$12,000 and \$18,000, depending upon education and experience.

Submit application and personal resume to: Dan Schenk, Personnel and Training Officer, Office of State Court Administrator, Capitol Building, Pierre, SD 57501. Telephone: (605) 224-3474. Closing date is January 25, 1978.

Assistant Professor — Criminal Justice/Public Administration. The University of Alabama in Huntsville is offering this tenure track position to begin September 1978. Primary responsibility includes teaching in an interdisciplinary B.A. program in criminal justice administration. Administrative tasks will be assigned as well as teaching assignments in introductory and advanced undergraduate courses in public administration.

Applicants must possess a Ph.D. in criminal justice, public administration or political science. Successful candidate will have a commitment to excellence in teaching, a willingness to counsel students, capabilities in curriculum development, and an ability to interact with diverse community and university groups.

Send resume, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Carolyn W. White, Chairperson, Political Science, The University of Alabama in Huntsville, P.O. Box 1247, Huntsville, AL 35807. Application deadline is February 15, 1978.

Police Officer. The Town of Killen, a small northern Alabama community, is currently accepting applications for this position. Primary duties involve routine patrol with some investigative responsibility.

Minimum requirements for consideration include two years of college, some prior police experience and the ability to meet the minimum standards required by the State of Alabama.

Resumes will be accepted until February 1, 1978 and should be sent to: Killen Police Department, P.O. Box 27, Killen AL 35645.

Assistant Professor. Washington State University's Department of Criminal Justice has an opening for a person with a strong theoretical and research background in quantitative skills and operational research. Applicant should be well versed in performance measurement and productivity skills, and also be equipped to teach and pursue research in planning and management.

A Ph.D. in criminal justice, criminology or the social and behavioral sciences is required. Applicants must also have a record of publications, and demonstrated research experience with criminal justice agencies, or demonstrate considerable promise as developing along these lines.

Letter of application, vita and three letters of recommendation should be sent to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Arizona State University's Center of Criminal Justice has one position opening beginning in the Fall 1978 semester. Additional faculty openings may become available.

Preference will be given to applicants who have an earned doctorate, academic experience, criminal justice professional experience and a record of research and publications. Salary and rank will be determined by experience and academic qualifications.

Send updated vita, official graduate transcripts, three letters of reference and reprints of three recent publications to: Dr. Thomas Kennedy, Personnel Committee, Center of Criminal Justice, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85281. Filing deadline is February 17, 1978. Applications must be complete to be considered.

Associate Professor or Professor. The Department of Criminal Justice of Washington State University is seeking a senior level scholar in the social and/or behavioral sciences who possesses skills and expertise as a research methodologist, while being both competent in program evaluation and conversant with criminal justice theory. The candidate should also have an appreciation and skills in policy analysis and/or comparative justice systems theory.

Minimal educational requirement is a Ph.D. or its equivalent in criminal justice, criminology or the social and behavioral sciences. Candidates must have an extensive record of publications and demonstrated research experience with criminal justice agencies. Additionally, the applicant must have proven ability as a lecturer, as evidenced by teaching evaluation reports, and be eligible for appointment to the university's graduate faculty.

Send letter of application, vita, and three recent letters of recommendation to: Dr. Thomas A. Johnson, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

Faculty Position. Missouri Western State College, a state-supported school with an enrollment of approximately

3,800 students, is seeking an individual to teach courses, advise students and supervise practicum students in a new bachelors degree program in criminal justice.

A masters degree is required, however, a Ph.D. is preferred. Experience in criminal justice work will be a major consideration, and preference will be given to candidates with at least three years of pertinent experience. Starting salary will be between \$13,000 and \$19,000, depending upon academic qualifications and experience. A liberal fringe benefit package will be provided.

Submit application and credentials by February 1, 1978 to: Professor James R. Jordan, Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph, MO 64507. Telephone: (816) 233-7192, extension 345.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Illinois State University at Normal-Bloomington has a position opening for the fall, 1978 to teach an introductory course in criminal justice and planning/administration courses.

A Ph.D. is preferred, however, an A.B.D. will be considered for the post. Candidates with backgrounds in criminal justice, sociology, and/or public administration are desired, but experience in the law enforcement field is preferred.

Send resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: William L. Selke, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Telephone: (309) 436-5678. The deadline for submission of applications is April 1, 1978.

Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

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Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

of copies @ \$1.00

Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

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Number 7: City Politics, Police Administrators, and Corruption Control, by Lawrence W. Sherman

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

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Number 8: The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude, by Herbert Beigel

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work and in another case, examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

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Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

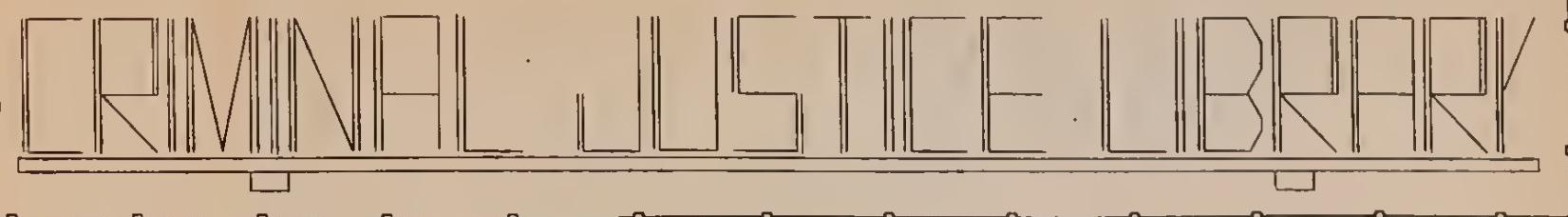
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Reviews of new additions to the criminal justice library

Criminal Law for the Layman. By Fred E. Inbau, Marvin E. Aspen, Jeremy D. Margolis. Chilton Book Company, Radnor, Pennsylvania. January 1978. 200 pages. Hardcover, \$10.95. Paperback, \$6.95.

This is an excellent introductory book for the layman who is curious about the criminal law or who wants to know more about his rights and duties in a particular area. It is succinct, crisply written, and contains numerous examples that help to explain and clarify many otherwise obscure points. It can be read with profit by anyone interested in its subject matter or could easily serve as a reference book in a home library.

As a textbook, its suitability is more open to question. It confines itself largely to the clear and confirmed points of law while areas in which legal doctrine is under pressure or is subject to different interpretations are omitted. A traditional casebook or a book intended to be a text would probably serve better.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the book is strongest in the area of substantive law, in reporting and explaining the content of legal rules. In adjective law, which includes legal procedure, it is weaker. There are only five pages on interrogations and confessions, and only a page on the legal maze which constitutes the appeal process. None of this, however, detracts from its basic function of providing the citizen with a guide of the content of the criminal law.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

Recruitment and Training of French Police Personnel. Translated from the December, 1975, Special Issue of the National Police Review Published by the French Ministry of the Interior. Atlanta, Georgia. College of

New book studies police gun range planning, design

A new manual that discusses the state of the art in police shooting range construction has been published to aid law enforcement administrators and training officers in planning functional gallery ranges.

Entitled *Guidelines for Police Shooting Ranges*, the book offers a general examination of the many specialized problems incurred in range design and highlights such major considerations as noise attenuation, lighting, electrical and structural components, basic equipment selection and advanced training systems.

A separate section of the manual details many of the facts behind the current controversy over lead poisoning caused by airborne lead particles. Chapters included in this appendix deal with traditional ventilation practices, pollution control technology and new approaches to range ventilation.

The book also contains a set of typical range specifications, a model municipal code for both public and private ranges, a comprehensive glossary of terms, a bibliography and a discussion of the roles of such

Urban Life, Georgia State University. 1977. 146 pages. \$3.50.

In 1975, *Police Nationale*, the official magazine of the civil police of France, devoted a special issue to police training and this has now been rendered into English. In doing so, Professor John P. Granfield and his colleagues at Georgia State University, especially translator Nicholas E. Davies Jr., have made useful contribution to our scanty data base for the study of the French police system.

Translating terms of art is never easy. How does one translate "*commissaire de police*," that office for which there is no Anglo-American equivalent, with its con-

notation of magisterial status in both the administrative and the judicial fields? Mr. Davies settles for "superintendent," and it is difficult to blame him. It is only too easy to find fault in minor matters — *flagrante delicto* appears as *delictu*; misspelling and missed accents occur, *gardiens de la paix* is printed *Gardiens De La Paix* — but this is nit-picking. We have all read books on a much grander scale than this which have a far higher proportion of editorial error. Mr. Davies has done sterling service in bringing a substantial body of information within the reach of the non-French reading student and we must be grateful.

It is no fault of his that the original

document from which he worked is in some respects very deficient. So long as the compilers confined themselves to giving the facts and tenets of French police training their work was first-class, but unfortunately, they saw fit to extend their field to include information about other foreign police forces. They went particularly far astray in their description of police training in England, goodness knows where they got their material, but the result is hopelessly misleading. Users of the book will be well advised not to place too much reliance on the final chapter, in which this description appears. Once wrong information gets

Continued on Page 12

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

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October

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edited by
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York
and
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

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This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service, the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline, criminal law, police science and technology, police unions and organizations, academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Steed, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

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February 16-19, 1978. Fifth Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Hilton Hotel (Mission Bay), in San Diego. For further details and registration, write or call: Ivar Paur, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (714) 297-2861.

• • •
February 18, 1978. Course: Response to Bomb Threats. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University at University Park. Registration fee of \$49.00 includes cost of all instruction, materials, two coffee breaks and lunch. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, S203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1452.

• • •
February 20-22, 1978. Weapon Selection: Body Armor, Weapons and Ammunition Workshop. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all handout materials but does not include travel, meals or lodging. Write or call: Joan Mindte, IACP, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922. Ext. 345.

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February 20-23, 1978. Private Security Training Course: Retail Security. To be held in Indianapolis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$155.00. Write or call: Center for Public Safety Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, 150 West Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

• • •
February 20-24, 1978. Workshop Management of Multi-Agency Investigative Units. To be held in Las Vegas, Nevada by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For details, see February 20-22.

• • •
February 20-24, 1978. Seminar on Homicide and Major Crime Scene Investigation. Sponsored by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee of \$250.00 includes tuition and all required study materials. For further details write: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

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February 22-24, 1978. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada by Theorem Institute. Fee of \$225.00 covers course materials and luncheons for three days. Other meals and lodging are not included. For information about this or other law enforcement courses, contact: Michael F. O'Neill, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

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February 23, 1978. Aircraft Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council at Worcester Airport. For more details and registration procedures contact: Registrar of Classes, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, One Ashburton Place, Boston 02108.

• • •
February 26, 1978. Officer Survival Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For additional information, contact: California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telephone: (804) 544-7170.

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February 26-March 4, 1978. Seminar: Terrorism and Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction

Upcoming Events

with the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. For further details, contact: Det. R. Stengel, Project Coordinators, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (212) 449-5200 Ext. 240.

• • •
February 27-March 10, 1978. Institute on Organized Crime: Command Seminar IV. Presented by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department. Fee: \$200.00 For additional information, contact: William H. Dunman, 16400 NW 32 Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 625-2438.

• • •
March 5-8, 1978. Schools, Educational Services and the Justice System Workshop; To be held in Hartford, Connecticut by the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California. Tuition \$150.00 (\$236.00 for academic credit) includes the cost of materials and certification. For information and registration, write or call: Ms. Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone (213) 746-2497.

• • •
March 5-9, 1978. Fifth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held at the Boston Rouge Hilton in Louisiana by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition of \$180.00 does not include room and board, however special room rates are available. Write: Institute Director, National District Attorney Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515, Chicago, IL 60611.

• • •
March 6-10, 1978. Forensic Chemist Seminar. Conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration at the Special Testing and Research Laboratory in McLean, Virginia. For information, write William J. Olavanti, Director, National Training Institute, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537.

• • •
March 6-10, 1978. Workshop: Police Juvenile Procedures. To be held in New Orleans, Louisiana by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For details see: February 20-22.

• • •
March 6-17, 1978. Law Enforcement Officer Course: Criminal Investigation. Presented by the Modesto, California Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Junior college credits (3) are given. Out-of-state tuition is \$42.00 per unit. Contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000, Ext. 541.

• • •
March 6-17, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Riverside, California. For further information consult: March 6-10.

• • •
March 8-10, 1978. Annual Conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences. To be held at the Grand Hotel, New

Orleans. For details and registration, contact: Dr. Robert Culbertson, Illinois State University, Department of Corrections, 401 Schroeder Hall, Normal, IL 61761.

• • •
March 15-16, 1978. Crime Prevention Seminars for Citizens. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, contact the Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

• • •
March 20-22, 1978. Law Enforcement Productivity Measurement and Improvement. To be held at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts, by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$175.00 See: Feb. 22-24.

• • •
March 20-June 30, 1978. Basic Course for Police Officers. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center in Rochester, New York. For further information, contact: Philip

C. O'Sullivan, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center, 100 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623 Telephone: (716) 442-9106.

• • •
March 21-23, 1978. Advanced Fire/Arson Investigation Seminar to be held at John Jay College in New York City. Sponsored by the New York City Fire Department, Criminal Justice Center and Fire Science Department of John Jay College, in cooperation with the National Fire Academy of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. Fee of \$85.00 includes three luncheons, coffee and pastries, conference materials and publications. For more information, contact Professor Charles T. Ryan, Fire Science Department of John Jay College, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone (212) 489-3927.

• • •
March 22-24, 1978. Training Workshop. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio by Interface Resource Group. Fee of \$200.00 covers all costs including rooms and meals. For further information, contact: Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Avenue, Dayton OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

• • •
April 6-9, 1978. Seminar Law Enforcement of Hypnosis. To be held in Los Angeles, California by the The Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute. Fee is \$375.00 For registration information, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

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- Prices include buffet luncheon each day. All seminars, unless otherwise indicated, will be held in Wilmington, Delaware. For complete details about seminar content, tuition discounts, accommodations, and registration, write or phone Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

New books on review

Continued from Page 9

into print, it is astonishing how quickly it is disseminated.

—Philip John Stead

Rape: The Violent Crime. By Matthew Neary and Francis Patai. American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement with American Book-Stratford Press. 444 West 56th St., Suite 2312, NY, NY 10019. 1977. 226pp. (Hardcover) \$7.50.

This book is a transcript of the Symposium on Rape conducted by the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement. The transcription is almost literal, with only light editing to preserve clarity and continuity. As such, the book represents a vivid documentation of the concerns surrounding rape, for it offers not only the prepared views of a distinguished panel of speakers, but also their reactions to the often unexpected questions from the audience, as well as the lively discussion which followed each presentation.

As has been true of other symposiums sponsored by AAPLE, this one featured an expert and well-balanced roster of speakers consisting of law enforcement and legal experts as well as social scientists and representatives of women's groups. Among those taking part in this instance were Lt. Mary Keefe, then in charge of the New York City Police Department's Sex Crimes Analysis Unit; Dr. Martin Symonds, Director of Victimology at the Karen Horney Clinic, and Thomas O'Connor of the Prison Reform Task Force. A particularly moving session was provided by a rape victim, who spoke from personal experience of the ways in which society often continues to victimize a woman who has already been the victim of a rapist.

Although the symposium transcription in itself would be valuable reading for any-

one interested in the legal and psychological implications of rape, the worth of this volume is enhanced by a lengthy and useful appendix, consisting in part of a complete and systematic analysis of the law of rape, the NYCPD's Guidelines for Officers First to Arrive at the Assault Scene, and IACP Training Key #210, "Interviewing the Rape Victim." These documents, as well as other information in the book, should be easily accessible to anyone, police or civilian, who might have to deal with a rapist or rape victim.

—Dorothy Bracey

Forensic Medicine. 7th Edition. By Keith Simpson, M.D. Edward Arnold Publishers Ltd., London. 1977. 362 pp.

This seventh edition of Dr. Simpson's classic work is undoubtedly the best short guide to medical jurisprudence for the medical practitioner and the police investigator. This concise account of the field of legal medicine has been revised to reflect new concerns, such as the battered child problem, paternity blood testing and statistical trends in legal abortion. As the author has stated:

"Changes in law, in medical attitudes, improvements in techniques and the need to quote current statistics demand notice. Doctors cannot afford to be ignorant of these when they advise patients of their legal rights, cooperate with the police or give evidence in court."

The text is well illustrated with high quality photographs and drawings and covers the field satisfactorily. The author is British, but except for the chapters on Legal Procedure, Medico-Legal Aspects of Insanity and Laws Regulating Sale of Poisons, the book is useful for American readers and represents an exceptional addition to the police library.

—Daniel P. King

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Prospect of gay cops increases in New York, Chicago, SF

Continued from Page 1

person who is gay. You simply cannot discriminate because a person is gay or female or black or latino."

It now appears that Gain is about to see his beliefs put into practice. SFPD spokesman Michael O'Toole noted that while there are no announced gays presently on the force, the department expects that "members of the gay community" will participate in the next police exam, scheduled for 1979.

"The issue of homosexuality, whether male or female, will not make the slightest bit of difference," O'Toole said. "All applicants will be judged by standard guidelines and that's all."

In Los Angeles, Commander William Booth reported that his department's policies on hiring are set by the city's Civil Service Commission, observing that the panel "does not exclude homosexuals from the police department."

Booth noted that the LAPD does have its own personnel division that conducts pre-employment background investigations and interviews applicants. However, he stressed that the potential recruits are not asked to describe their sexual preference during the job screening process.

"To our knowledge we have not hired homosexuals to work in the department," he said. "The background investigation is thorough enough so that we are aware if any applicant has participated in any overt illegal homosexual acts."

A recent Los Angeles Times article spotlighted excerpts from a paper presented at the department's annual staff officer's retreat which touched on the homosexual issue. The document, written by Commander Michael R. Lanzarone, outlined several measures which could be used to keep gays off the force, including one which stated that information should be provided to police booster groups "as the need arises in order to counteract homosexual propaganda."

However, Booth told Law Enforcement News that the presentation represented only Lanzarone's "own comments," adding that the document does not constitute departmental policy and was presented only to generate "lively discussion among the staff."

Meanwhile, the International Association of Chiefs of Police is continuing its strong stand against admitting gays to the nation's police departments. In a resolution unanimously adopted by its active mem-

bership at its conference in Los Angeles last October, the association stated, "The IACP reaffirms its position established in 1958 during the 64th session as stated in Article VI of the *Canons of Police Ethics* and thereby endorses a no-hire policy for homosexuals in law enforcement."

Apparently, the issue of hiring gays for police work has not arisen in many of the nation's metropolitan departments, possibly because the homosexual populations of the cities that they serve are negligible or because the cities gay communities are not taking an activist stand in this area.

A. Reginald Eaves, Atlanta's Commissioner of Public Safety, noted that there has been no community pressure either for or against the hiring of gays in his city. "We have not been faced with that issue," he said.

Similar remarks were made by a spokesman for the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, who reported that the employment of gays by his department "is not a big issue here," and that the force consequently has not formulated a hiring policy toward homosexuals.

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Design, construction of firing ranges surveyed in new manual

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government agencies such as LEAA and OSHA.

Written by Ted Busch, an executive for a range equipment manufacturer, the manual states that, in many cases, police ranges are overdesigned, resulting in significant cost overruns. "There is nothing in a modern governmental building that represents such a small amount of space and dollars as a range yet is fraught with so many problems," Busch said.

Although the book does not provide far-reaching shortcuts to avoid unnecessary spending, one chapter does point out some important aspects that should be investigated in regard to cost-efficient planning and contracting for range construction.

Another section provides a comparison of advanced training systems with more conventional methods. Innovative devices such as Hogan's Alley, crime scene simulation and the cinema range are explained and distinguished from more familiar basic training techniques.

Other chapters deal with metric design considerations and universal shooting symbols, which are graphic designs that can be used for both control identification and score display.

The 218-page, softbound book contains 169 illustrations, nine double-page range plans, eight electrical schematics and nine data boxes. It is available for \$17.50 postpaid from: Sente Co. Inc., P.O. Box 517, Minneapolis, MN 55440.